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TELEGRAMS

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CONSTITUTION OF PEACE CONFERENCE

FRENCH PROPOSAL IS FOR EIGHTY DELEGATES FOR ALLIED NATIONS WITH DELEGATES FOR NEUTRALS WHEN THEY ARE DETERMINED

ENEMY DELEGATES DECIDED LATER

(By The Associated Press) Paris, Jan 10.—It is probable there will be eighty delegates at the peace conference if the program presented to the delegates today by the French government is approved by the supreme council.

The smaller powers which declared war will have three delegates while countries which only broke off relations with the central powers will be allowed one delegate.

Poland and the Czecho-Slovaks will each have two delegates and the great powers five delegates each.

Neutral countries will be represented when their special interests are taken up.

The number of delegates allowed to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be decided later.

London Jan 10.—Messages from Paris indicate that Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George have scored a great success on the question of the freedom of the seas and very little is likely to be said on that subject when the actual peace conference assembles.

FRENCH STUDY U. S. HISTORY

Professor Cestre Begins His Great Study On American Literature And Civilization

PUBLIC IN LECTURE HALL

Paris Jan. 10.—Professor Cestre has begun his course on American literature and civilization at the Sorbonne. This course was recently created by the Minister of Public Instruction and the University of Paris. The public was admitted to the lecture hall.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ALLIES REVOLUTIONIZED

Tokio, Jan 10.—The war has revolutionized the ideas among civilized people concerning international relations, declared Pakashi Hara, Japan's new commoner Premier in a recent interview.

225,000 NAVAL MEN NEXT YEAR

House Sub-committee Has Decided On This Force For The Fiscal Year

DANIELS WANTED MORE

Washington, Jan 10.—A temporary naval force of 225,000 enlisted men for the year, beginning work next July, has been decided today by the house naval sub-committee, now beginning its work in framing the naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

This force of 225,000 men is less than that recommended by Secretary Daniels.

OUT-DO HUNS IN AIR-RAIDS

The British Made A Record Of 709 Air Raids Over German Territory

BRITISH RAID FREQUENTLY

London Jan 9.—British air raid upon German towns and military objectives during the last 12 months of the war were nearly five times as numerous as to the total number of air raids made by the Germans over Great Britain during more than four years of war. This comparison is shown by official figures which disclose that from October 1917 until the signing of the armistice the British Royal Air Force made 709 air-raids over German territory. In all, more than 660 tons of bombs were dropped on these raids.

The base of the Royal Air Force was at Nancy. The average

FORMER KAISER TO STAND TRIAL

Committee On Violations Of War To Recommend The Proceedings.

TRIAL TRIBUNAL SUBMITTED

London, Jan 10.—Proceedings against the former German Emperor is advised in a special report by a sub-committee of commission charged with inquiring into the violations of the laws of the war.

The parent body has done a great deal through sub-committees, each assigned to some particular phases of the violations charged against the enemy countries.

Plans for a tribunal, which will try cases in which violations of the laws of war are alleged, has already been submitted.

DENIES NEW GOV'T FORMED

Dr. Liebknecht Has Not Proclaimed The New Government Says Gazette

NAVY SEVERS RELATION

Amsterdam, Jan 10.—The reports that Dr. Karl Liebknecht has proclaimed a new government in Germany is contradicted by the Frankfurt Gazette which declares that the naval division has severed all relations with Liebknecht and the independent socialists.

distance covered by each squadron on a raid varied from 120 to 160 miles. Under favorable conditions flights of 200 miles and more were made on many raids.

REVOLUTION RAGES THROUGH GERMANY

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE DAILY BATTLE THAT TAKES PLACE IN BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN CITIES

GOVERNMENT IS NOW IN CONTROL

200 CASUALTIES IN BUENOS AIRES

Fighting Between Strikers And Troops In Every Part Of The City Caused Many Losses

STRIKE IS IN ARGENTINE

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.—A general strike was declared throughout the Argentine Republic at midnight last evening.

Buenos Aires, Jan 10.—Reports last night show that there have been more than two hundred casualties as the result of disorders incident to the general strike in this city.

Disorders are reported to be virtually every part of the city but the most dangerous fighting was at the Vasena Iron Works where troops and strikers clashed. One person was killed and many wounded.

Several were also wounded in fighting which occurred at the funeral of five victims of Tuesday's riots.

Mr. Sugar-Bowl, a friend long withdrawn from the public eye is with us again.

(By The Associated Press) Berlin, Jan 10.—The estimate of more than two hundred persons in the fighting in Berlin since Monday, is given in reports just received.

Hospitals have already cared for three hundred wounded Wednesday.

Berlin, Jan 10.—Determined attacks by government forces on the plants of the Tagblatt and Vossische Zeitung, which are still in the hands of the Spartacus, has been going on with short intervals of inaction since noon yesterday.

London, Jan 10.—A demonstration of the unemployed took place in Munich yesterday, taken in charge of ultra radicals favorable to the Berlin Spartacus, who led them to an attack on the foreign office.

The effort was repulsed after two had been killed and six were wounded.

Paris Jan 10. Elchorn, the Spartacus police chief in Berlin, is reported to have fled from the city, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Matin.

Berlin, Jan 10.—The government forces are now in complete control of that section of the city between the Brandenburg gate and the Friedrichstrasse and has issued orders prohibiting all possessions.

The government scored a decided victory in the capture of police headquarters, which had been the Spartacus stronghold. The building was taken after a short fight, with few casualties to the government forces.

Elchorn, the Spartacus police chief escaped but many of his supporters were captured.

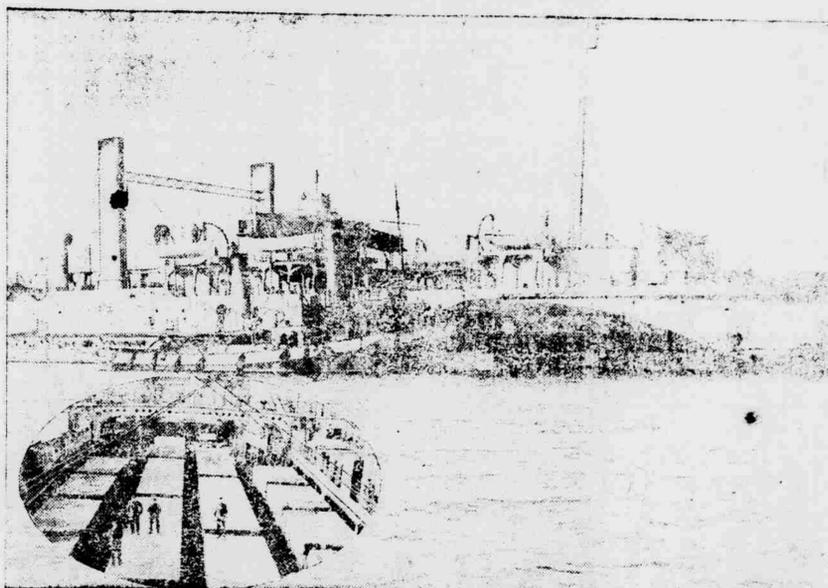
In issuing the order against possessions, the government gave the warning to its troops ordering them to fire without waiting for the Spartacus to begin, and to shoot to kill.

The Spartacus are apparently losing heart. They failed to summon a mass meeting of their supporters today and the streets are almost deserted.

COTTON MARKET

Over High Low	16.00
January	28.90 28.90 27.98 27.98
March	27.25 27.25 26.22 26.22
May	26.25 26.25 25.09 25.09
July	25.55 25.55 25.50 25.50
October	24.95 24.95 24.90 24.90
Local Market	24 cents

SECRET SUPPLY SHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN.



First photographs of the famous English Channel train ferry A war secret kept three whole years from friend and foe alike, this and similar boats transferred at once whole supply trains, across the English channel to British railway tracks in France. Insert shows interior of the English Channel train ferry showing the arrangements of whole trains on each ferry.

Time Will Readjust High Cost of Living

(By Associated News Service) Washington D. C. Jan 10.—It is the belief of former Senator William A. Clark of Montana that at least a year of tireless effort will be required for the adjustment of American industries and the restoration of labor and industrial affairs to a normal basis. In the process of readjustment Mr. Clark does not look for financial

depression or trouble with labor. He further said: "The basis of our readjustment necessarily must be the reduction of the cost of living, and it does not appear that any material reduction in food prices can occur until after the next harvest here and in Europe. The surplus food we have must be sent abroad to help feed the starving people of

the nations that have suffered by the war. Until after the people of these war-stricken countries can sow and reap—until after their next harvest—they cannot feed themselves, and we must do what we can do to help. Meantime, we are faced with a problem of readjusting our own industrial and economic affairs—our finances—from a war to a peace basis. But

I do not see any reason to fear serious difficulties in this period of readjustment. Necessarily there must be a reduction of wages, but it will be a gradual, slow reduction, based, as I have said, on a corresponding reduction in the cost of living. I do not see why we should apprehend any trouble with labor. Labor is sensible and just, I believe. There will be

plenty of employment for all the workingman in this country and our boys who have been overseas. For months there has been a scarcity of labor, and the men who come back will be absorbed by the industries as they return." Senator Clark declared that, in his opinion, consideration of the proposed league of nations should be postponed until peace is real-

ized. He said: "I doubt the propriety of a league of nations in any event. I think the United States can take care of itself and be occupied in doing so. Certainly, I do not think the time opportune to talk of a theory such as the league of nations when there are more important problems to discuss and solve."